

between the exclusion of Great Britain from the Continental Forests, and the first avowed attempt to equalize the Timber Duties, the principal form of Timber Export from this Province was Squared or Ton Timber, which is the simplest and least expensive process of manufacture, of which that article is susceptible. And upon the unanimous remonstrance of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, supported by that of the numerous parties in Great Britain whose interests were to a very considerable extent identified with the Commerce of these Colonies, the Imperial Government was induced to abandon its design of altering the said duties.

Although the Colonists have never obtained, nor sought a distinct pledge from the Imperial Government, that no alteration in these duties would again be attempted, yet the events of each Session of Parliament, since the year 1835, have produced an increasing conviction that the great mutual advantage to Great Britain and her Colonies, arising out of the Timber Trade in its existing character, had been at last fully understood and appreciated.

Acting upon this most natural and reasonable impression, the Inhabitants of New Brunswick, who have scarcely any other article of Trade, have anxiously endeavoured to ascertain the most advantageous form in which this staple commodity can be transmitted to the Mother Country, and the character of their Export has accordingly undergone a great revolution, being now principally in the form of Sawn Lumber.

A very large amount of Capital, amounting to fully £1,148,000, or probably one-half the entire wealth of New Brunswick, has been invested in the erection of Mills and their Machinery, with the necessary appendages for the Manufacture of Sawn Lumber. These Mills send forth annually, not less than 160 Millions Superficial feet of Deals, for the Home Market; and for every fraction of the value of this Lumber, as well as the Square Timber annually exported, payment is made either directly or indirectly in the Goods and Manufacture of Britain. The preparation of these Deals, gives employment to a great number of Emigrants and other persons, who consume large quantities of provisions, and also of various articles, the export of Great Britain, thus conferring a substantial benefit upon the Manufacturer, the Commercialist and the Agriculturist.

Your Petitioners abstain from any particular allusion to the quantity of Shipping, and the number of Seamen employed in the conveyance of Timber from this Colony, all, or the greater portion of which, in the event of any alteration in the Timber Duties, must of necessity be withdrawn from that Trade, and thus abolish a branch of the great nursery for the British Marine, while it also decreases the facility for Emigration transport to the Continent of America.

Neither will your Petitioners more than advert to the fact that the Grant of £14,500 per annum in exchange for the Crown Revenues, was passed in the confident assurance that no effort would be made to render those Revenues less productive at a subsequent period than at the time of exchange.

But they would humbly and earnestly endeavour to press upon the attention of your Right Honourable House, the certainty that all the Capital invested in Mills will be utterly lost to its owners by the withdrawing of that protection which can alone enable them to compete with the Northern Manufacturers.

Such a fearful consummation to the hopes so reasonably indulged by the enterprising persons who have thus ventured to make heavy investments in what now appears a most hazardous speculation, will produce in this rising Colony the most disastrous consequences.

Individual ruin and general distress must ensue, for as in this Colony almost all operations have a reference, immediate or remote, to the Timber Trade, its annihilation must fatally affect all classes of the Community. The tide of Emigration will no longer flow to our shores, for the Emigrant will find no employment in the Colony—the Farmer will no longer have a market for his produce, nor the Merchant for his goods—the general improvement of the Country by the formation of roads, and granting bounties on particular branches of industry, must be abandoned, and while they may still desire to imitate the example of our Legislature, who in 1839 freely placed the entire Revenues of this Province, then a very considerable sum, at the disposal of Her Majesty, to assist in repelling the aggressions of our Western Neighbours—it is most certain that a future invasion would find us with an exhausted Treasury, and a decreased population.

Your Petitioners feel but too surely, that the gloomy picture which they have thus drawn of the consequences to be anticipated from the abolition of the discriminating duties, presents but a faint outline of the misery that awaits them, if this great bond of union be once severed.

But if a bountiful Providence should avert their utter ruin, and they should be able to obtain a mart for their Timber and Lumber in the Countries of this Continent, by the establishment of a reciprocity system of commerce, an event which is exceedingly doubtful, yet as barter is and will long continue to be in America the ruling principle of Trade, their intercourse with Great Britain will inevitably diminish in exact proportion as their communication increases with the place where they shall find that assistance which will have been denied to them by the Parent State; and it is no unreasonable apprehension that such free and constant intercourse may speedily produce a dangerous assimilation of political feeling, and introduce the germs of Republicanism into this Colony, which has hitherto been so distinguished for its attachment to Monarchical Government.

Your Petitioners can only look forward to entire ruin by the extinction of their Trade, or the equally unpleasant alternative just alluded to, by diverting the stream of their commerce from the Mother Country to one which is every way hostile to that country. And they do therefore implore an attentive consideration of the facts which they have thus set forth, and humbly pray that all these evils may be avoided by making no alterations in the existing scale of duties upon wood imported into Great Britain from the Colonies and from Foreign Countries. And as in duty bound, &c.

Whereupon it was Resolved, that T. R. Robertson, James Taylor, Joseph Gaynor, Charles

M'Pherson, J. J. Munro and George Botsford, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., and request his Excellency to forward the same, to be laid before Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the Resolutions and of the Petition be printed for the information of the Public.

That the following persons be a Committee to obtain signatures to the Petition:—J. T. Smith, Charles M'Pherson, S. Miller, T. R. Robertson, W. A. M'Lean, S. Barker, F. W. Hatheway, John F. Taylor, G. Botsford, W. J. Bedell, John Munro, F. E. Beckwith, Geo. E. Ketchum.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Royal Gazette.

Mr. M'Pherson moved that T. R. Robertson, Esquire, do leave the Chair, and that J. T. Smith, Esquire, do take the same.

J. T. Smith, Esquire, in the Chair.

Moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to T. R. Robertson, Esquire, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Meeting dissolved.

G. BOTSFORD, Secretary.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the President and Members of the Frederick Society of Saint Andrew, beg leave respectfully to approach Your Excellency and tender our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your safe arrival on these shores, and your assumption of the Administration of the Government of this Province, as the Representative of our beloved Queen.

Trusting to Your Excellency's approval of the object which we had in view in associating ourselves together as a body, we deem it right to state to Your Excellency that this Society has been established, not for political but for charitable purposes, that our aim is to assist, as far as we can, in alleviating the distresses of the poor of our fellow countrymen, and in keeping alive that spirit of attachment to our Father Land, and loyalty to the Parent State, which it has ever been the proud boast of our Countrymen to have preserved, pure and unswayed.

Wishing Your Excellency every happiness, and a successful issue to your endeavours to advance the real welfare of this flourishing Province, we, the Sons of Scotland, ever anxious to testify our loyalty to the Sovereign and our obedience to the Laws, cannot but recognize in Your Excellency's appointment to rule over us, the just appreciation of Your Excellency's long tried and faithful services, in many situations, in different quarters of the British Empire, and an additional evidence of the desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to promote the increasing prosperity of this our adopted land.

WM. FRASER, PRESIDENT.
WM. M'BEATH, Secretary.

REPLY.

To the President and Members of the Frederick Society of Saint Andrew.

GENTLEMEN,—

I thank you very sincerely for your Address. Your expressions of attachment to the Queen cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Her Majesty's Representative; and I am bound to observe that the charitable objects of your Association are such as are coincident with Her Majesty's feelings, and reflect credit on your humanity and public spirit.

In a Country holding out so many inducements to Emigration from the United Kingdom, I appreciate the value of such an Institution, which proffers assistance to the Emigrant, under trials which a first settlement must necessarily entail; and in cherishing feelings of attachment to their native land, a guarantee is afforded for the preservation of those habits and dispositions on which their future welfare and that of the community essentially depend.

Accept my acknowledgments for the expression of your good will towards myself. I am not unconscious of the arduous and responsible charge which it has pleased Her Majesty to confide to me. I take a lively interest in the welfare of Her subjects in this Province, and shall be rejoiced if, through their cordial support, I may be able in any degree to promote their happiness and prosperity.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
Government House, Fredericton,
17th May, 1841.

[From the Saint John Courier, May 8.]
DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H., FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

On Monday morning last, this distinguished Officer, who, for the last four years, has administered the government of this Province, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the great body of the people, embarked on board the steamer *Fredericton*, Captain Akerley, at Head Quarters, for this city, on his route to Halifax. We learn from the *Royal Gazette* that "a Guard of Honour of the 36th Regiment was in attendance at the landing, and the remainder of the troops in garrison were posted along the front street leading to Government House, saluting His Excellency as the *cortège* passed through their ranks. On reaching the place of embarkation, the Guard presented arms, and a Royal Salute was fired—the Band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE rode in the same carriage with Sir John, and accompanied him on board the steamer, followed by Major Cairnes and the Officers of the Garrison. A number of the Officers of Government and their families, and a large concourse of the Inhabitants had also assembled to take farewell, and to witness the departure of our late respected Lieutenant Governor and family."

The steamer reached Indian Town about seven o'clock in the evening, where Sir John, who was accompanied by Lady Harvey, Capt. Tryon and Lady, Lieutenants Henry Harvey, R. N., Warwick Harvey, 36th Regt., and F. Harvey, 34th Regiment, and Brigade Major Nugent, was met and escorted into town by the Heads of the Civil and Military Depart-

ments, Executive Councillors, Members of Assembly, and other respectable citizens. Sir John, with his family and suite, proceeded immediately to the Saint John Hotel, where apartments had previously been provided for their reception.

On Tuesday at two o'clock, Sir John held his farewell Levee in the Long Room of the Hotel, which was crowded with visitors on the occasion, and where he also received several Addresses which had been prepared for presentation. The Father of the City, the venerable and venerated John Ward, Esquire, presented an Address from the Citizens and Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, which was read by M. H. Perley, Esquire; John Duncan, Esquire, President of the Mechanics' Institute, presented an Address from that body, which was read by the Corresponding Secretary, R. Bayard, Esquire; and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the Established Church, presented an Address from the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Gagetown. To all of these Sir John made appropriate and feeling replies, in his usual dignified and impressive style. After the presentation of the Address, the Clergy, with the Rev. Dr. Gray at their head, paid their respects, followed by the Gentlemen of the Bar, preceded by His Honor the Recorder, and afterward the Magistrates, Military and Civil Officers, and Civilians took their farewell. The scene throughout was peculiarly affecting, and will long be remembered alike by the noble Officer to whom the honours were paid, and by those also who voluntarily came forward to do merited homage to a deserving and faithful servant of the Crown, for whose future welfare and prosperity, sincere and fervent wishes were repeatedly expressed.

Between eight and nine o'clock, Sir John and his amiable Lady and family, proceeded from the Hotel to the Steam Ferry Landing, where the *Victoria* ferry boat was in waiting to convey them on board the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, Capt. Henneberry, bound to Windsor. On the Ferry Landing and the wharves in the vicinity, a large concourse of spectators had collected, who cheered the distinguished party on their embarkation, and a salute was fired from Her Majesty's brig *Racee*, lying off Reed's Point, as the Steamer passed out of the harbour.

As Major General Harvey's Successor in the command of the Troops did not arrive at Halifax in the *Briannia*, it is uncertain whether Sir John will take passage for Liverpool in the steamer of the 18th, or not; in case he does, the command of the Troops will devolve on Lieut. Col. Smelt, of the 37th Regt. as senior military officer in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—Lieut. Col. Monins, of the 69th, exercises the military command at present in New Brunswick.

We subjoin copies of the Addresses above referred to, as well as others from the Corporation of this City, and the Chamber of Commerce, which had been previously presented, with the several replies thereto.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned, Magistrates, Freeholders, Citizens, and Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, respectfully approach Your Excellency, to express our sincere regret at your departure from these shores, an event which is deplored by all classes in the community. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have ever felt the most perfect confidence in the wisdom of your administration, and fully respond to the high and flattering compliment paid to that administration by His Excellency the Governor General on his late visit to this City.

The Inhabitants of this Province must ever feel grateful to you for having thus far preserved them from the miseries and horrors of a sanguinary War between Great Britain and the United States, which, in its progress, would in all probability have brought wretchedness and ruin to the fireside of every man in this country; and they were rejoiced on learning, by Lord Normanby's Despatch, dated 16th May, 1839, that the temperate course adopted by you at a very critical moment, met the full approval of our beloved Sovereign. We feel that Her Majesty's approbation was well merited, being fully impressed with the belief that a War between two great nations was averted almost solely by Your Excellency's prudence. We also feel grateful to Your Excellency for many other important services rendered to this Colony, for which we tender our sincere acknowledgments—and while doing so, we cannot refrain from expressing our sorrow, that it has been deemed expedient to relieve Your Excellency in the administration of this Government, at an eventful period, when your most strenuous exertions were earnestly devoted to the best interests of the country, and the establishment of its prosperity on a sure and lasting foundation.

In parting with Your Excellency, which we feel to be deeply painful, we beg you to accept our warmest wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and entreat you to believe, that in whatever part of the world Her Gracious Majesty may be pleased to require your services, the people of New Brunswick will long remember your administration with gratitude, and will constantly pray for the health and happiness of yourself, of Lady HARVEY and your family.
St. John, N. B., March 13, 1841.

REPLY.

To the Magistrates, Freeholders, Citizens and Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN,—

The terms in which you have been pleased to express your regret at my departure from among you, and to declare the confidence which you have ever felt in my administration of the Government of this Province, are most gratifying to my feelings, and afford to my mind, at this moment of separation, solid grounds of satisfaction and consolation, for which I gratefully thank you.

That my name will be hereafter remembered by the inhabitants of this noble Province in general, and by those of its Commercial Capital in particular, in connexion with my efforts to avert from them the calamities of War, at a crisis of impending hazard to the continuance of our peaceful relations with the adjoining States, and at a period of great public excitement, your Address, and others which I have received, leave me no reason to doubt; and I have no hesitation in declaring, that I regard this pacific wreath, thus honourably awarded to me by a people alike distinguished for their high spirited and unquestioned attachment to the Mother Country, and in their jealousy for her honour, as among the most gratifying distinctions of a not uneventful career of Public Service.

With feelings impossible to be described by any language which I can command, I bid adieu to a Province, by which my honest endeavours to discharge the high and arduous duties of my station, frequently under circumstances of grave and peculiar responsibility, to the satisfaction of my Gracious Sovereign, and with advantage to its interests, have been so kindly appreciated; and I trust it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that I shall regard with the deepest interest, the steady and rapid progress towards the most elevated state of prosperity, which this great City is destined to attain, through its peculiar local and other advantages, and through the blessings of Divine Providence upon the intelligence and public spirit of its citizens.

And now, Gentlemen, in the fulness which the heart,—if it be a good one,—must always feel in taking a leave, which may be perpetual, of those with whom it has been in the interchange of mutual good offices and wishes, let me add, that it will afford a real consolation to me, during the remainder of my days, to believe and to know that I am not forgotten by a people whose kindness and confidence I, on my part, can never forget.

Gentlemen—For Lady Harvey, myself, and my family, allow me now to say "God bless you all, and farewell!"

J. HARVEY.

Saint John, May 4, 1841.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. & K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Members of the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, cannot permit of Your Excellency's departure from their shores without an expression of gratitude for the warm interest You have always taken in the establishment and welfare of their Institution.

Totally unconnected with political questions, and uninfluenced by party feeling, it has for its sole object the intellectual and moral improvement of our People, the development of the yet infant resources of our Province, and the encouragement of Talents, of Studies, and Pursuits, which may ultimately, though gradually, lead to increased happiness and prosperity.

That under these circumstances, and with such views, Your Excellency should have warmly exerted yourself in its behalf, is not surprising.—Science, Literature and the Arts, have always been fostered by the Genius of the British Constitution; and the Germs thus early nurtured by Your Excellency's care, will doubtless expand, in time, to the vigour and dimensions of the fullgrown Tree, yielding the rich product of its ripened fruit to all who will gather from its boughs.

We have little to offer Your Excellency but our thanks. The consciousness of having done a noble act is its own reward. We sincerely desire for Your Excellency and your family a safe and pleasant voyage home, and in thus briefly bidding you farewell, we fondly hope that, hereafter, it may not be among the least pleasing recollections of your distinguished career, that you will be long remembered with gratitude by an Institution, aiming solely at the happiness and improvement of that portion of Her subjects, over which the Queen had deputed you to preside.

REPLY.

To the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN,—

While I cannot admit that I have acquired any particular claims upon the gratitude of the Association by which I am now addressed, for having availed myself of any occasions which may have presented themselves of evincing the warm interest which I have always felt in an Institution which appeared to me to be intimately connected with the happiness and well fare of the industrious classes of the City of Saint John, I am only the more deeply sensible of their kindness in thus assuring me of their good wishes at the moment of my departure from their shores, and I beg them to believe that they could have offered me nothing which I could more highly appreciate, than this affectionate tribute of their satisfaction and good will.

Gentlemen, the few observations which I am tempted to address to you, suggested by the feelings to which the occasion has given rise, will I know be received by you with attention, as the words of one who has endeavoured to represent towards you a Sovereign who feels a maternal interest in all that concerns your welfare.

I have said on a former occasion, that I remember this Province when there were comparatively but few Inhabitants in the land, and this great City when it was comparatively small; but I saw then, as I see now, the elements of improvement and advancement, moral and physical, written in characters not to be mistaken; and as the influence of these causes has not hitherto failed, so will it not hereafter fail in accomplishing its ends, by rendering this Province and this City pre-eminent among the Colonial Possessions of the Empire.

The foundations of this conviction are these—possessing and appreciating the paramount advantages of sound and religious instruction, the great body of the population is industrious, moral, inquisitive after useful knowledge, proud of their Country, loyal to the Throne, and feeling a deep conviction of the immeasurable superiority of the institutions of Great Britain over those of every other nation on the face of